

NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEOTROPICAL SAWFLIES OF THE SUBFAMILY PERREYIINAE.

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In endeavoring to determine some species of the subfamily Perreyiinae considerable difficulty was experienced in placing the various species into the genera recognized by Konow and Schrottky. The more the matter of the genera was considered the more evident it became that the present keys were unsatisfactory and the more convinced the writer became that a satisfactory solution could not be brought about by the study of the literature and the few specimens available. It did seem, however, that if the new forms were to be described it would be necessary to express in a definite manner just what conception was placed on the various genera. To do this the following key, which includes all the Neotropical genera placed by Konow in his tribe Perreyides, has been prepared. Specimens of all of the genera have not been examined and with the exception of *Paraperreyia* Schrottky the genotypes of none have been studied, so it is not certain that all of these genera belong to the subfamily as here limited. This is especially true of *Camptoprium* Spinola, which is described as having long, filiform palpi, the maxillary having six joints and the labial four joints. The long normal jointed palpi make it necessary to refer this genus to the Perreyiinae with doubt, because in all species where the palpi have been examined they are found to be short and with the number of joints reduced. That the separation of *Perreyia* and *Paraperreyia* given by Schrottky (and it is practically the same as that given by Konow for *Perreyia* and *Brachytoma*) is at least open to verification is evidenced by the association of sexes in *Lophyroides tropicus* as given by Cameron.¹ The male of *tropicus*, because of its ramose antennae, would belong to *Perreyia*, while the female, because of the short joints of the flagellum, would go to *Paraperreyia*. Since the genera are not sufficiently well understood, it has been deemed advisable to place the species in genera already described rather than adding new generic names. It is to be noted that the work of Cameron on this group was perhaps

¹ Biol. Centr.-Amer. Hym., vol. 1, 1883, p. 61.

more carefully done than that of any other author, and I feel that I have only expanded on the beginning made by him.

In this paper I have listed all of the species in the National Collection and all of the species I have recently studied. Some of the material was borrowed from other museums on the condition that the types be returned. The disposition of the type material is given after each description.

KEY TO GENERA.

1. Antennae with 10 or 11 joints.....2
Antennae with 12 or more joints.....4
2. Body cylindrical, elongate oval; second intercubitus wanting, therefore only three cubital cells; antennae in male with 11 joints; first flagellar joint elongate, the others dilated at apex; palpi short, the maxillary 4 jointed.... *Tristegus* Konow.
Body robust, oval; second intercubitus present, therefore with four cubital cells..3
3. Antennae with 10 or 11 joints of nearly equal size; a single joint of the flagellum narrowed at base and dilated apically; hind part of pronotum more or less swollen..... *Camptoprium* Spinola.
Antennae of male 10 jointed, of female 10-11 jointed; a single joint of flagellum is conical in the female and funnel-shaped in the male; joints of female sometimes compressed..... *Decameria* Lepeletier.
4. Maxillary palpi 4 jointed, labial palpi 3 jointed; antennae of male biramose, of female serrate; second recurrent usually received in second cubital cell, but sometimes interstitial or at extreme base of third cubital cell.
Lophyroides Cameron.
Maxillary palpi 5 jointed, labial palpi 3 jointed; antennae simple with well-defined joints in both sexes; second recurrent received by the third cubital cell..... *Heteroperreyia* Schrottky.
Maxillary palpi 2 jointed, labial palpi 1 jointed; antennae simple with well-defined joints in both sexes; second recurrent usually received by the second cubital, but sometimes interstitial or received at base of third cubital.

Perreyia Brullé.

Genus TRISTEGUS Konow.

This genus was described by Konow and is known only in the male. The antenna is simple; the head small; and both recurrents are received by the second cubital cell.

Genus CAMPTOPRIUM Spinola.

No species which could be placed in this genus is available, but, as previously suggested, there are certain characters which would indicate that it is not properly placed in the Perreyiinae. The following notes from the original description may be useful: Palpi filiform, the maxillary 6-jointed, the labial 4-jointed; third antennal joint of male longer than fourth and fifth combined; second and third cubital cells each receiving a recurrent vein; head transverse as wide as thorax.

Genus DECAMERIA Lepeletier.

I have followed previous authors in accrediting this genus to Lepeletier; but inasmuch as there is some doubt as to the correctness of this, I have not followed my usual custom and named the subfamily

after it, even though it would thus be considerably older than *Perreyia*. Kirby (1882) was the first author to place a species in the genus. The definition of the genus given in the above key is that of Konow, but as far as it goes it agrees with Cameron. The following characters may be added: Palpi short, the maxillary 3-jointed, the labial 1-jointed; third cubital cell receiving the second recurrent close to its base.

DECAMERIA RUFIVENTRIS Cameron.

A single female collected April 21, 1916, at Mount Poas, Costa Rica, by A. Alfaro is in the United States National Museum.

Genus LOPHYROIDES Cameron.

Syn. *Paraperreyia* SCHROTTKY.

Konow, without giving reasons or stating that he knew the genotype of *Perreyia*, sunk *Lophyroides* Cameron as a synonym of *Perreyia*. Whether he was justified in this or not can only be determined by a study of authentic specimens of *P. lepida* Brullé. Until such a comparison can be made I prefer to consider *Lophyroides* Cameron as good genus and use *Perreyia* in the sense which Cameron did.

Judging from the specimens studied, it would seem that it may be possible to divide this genus into two groups on characters found on the antennae. In some species the female has the third joint very greatly lengthened, while in others it is but little longer than the following joint. The value of such characters can, however, only be determined by examination of a number of species and specimens.

LOPHYROIDES GRANDIS (Schrottky).

A female from Sapucay, Paraguay, collected October 12, 1902, agrees so well with the original description that, even though the flagellum is wanting and the length is only 11 mm., there can be but little doubt that it is not Schrottky's species.

LOPHYROIDES MELANGASTRA, new species.

In color seems to be more closely allied to *Brachytoma chalybeata* Moscard, but differs from the description of that species in number of antennal joints, pale mesosternum, dark prescutum and scutum. It does not agree sufficiently well with the descriptions of the males to be likely to be female of any described male.

Female.—Length, 11 mm.; length of anterior wing, 13 mm.; length of antenna, 5 mm. Labrum longer than the clypeus, the anterior margin narrowly rounded; clypeus flat, transverse, the anterior margin truncate; supraclypeal area, broad, trapezoidal in outline, gently convex; distance between eyes at the clypeus only a trifle greater than the length of an eye; middle fovea obsolete; in

front of anterior ocellus is a shining, triangularly-shaped depressed area, below which is a narrow depressed area which is triangular and nearer the clypeus on the median line; antennal furrows complete, angular at about middle of frons; postocellar line subequal with ocellocular line, but shorter than the ocelloccipital line; lateral ocelli below the supraorbital line; antennae 12-jointed, longer than head and thorax, first flagellar joint as long as second and third combined, joints two to five diminishing in length, the remaining subequal, with width and length subequal; stigma broadest near base; third cubital slightly longer on radius but shorter on cubitus than second; second recurrent received very near the apex of the second cubital cell; thorax and abdomen shining, polished practically without hair. Black with a faint bluish tinge; sides of pre-scutum, tegulae, pronotum, mesepisternum, mesosternum, most of mesepimeron, four anterior coxae, anterior trochanters and femora rufous; underside of anterior tibiae ferruginous; wings uniformly deep brown with a faint bluish reflection; venation black.

Type locality.—British Guiana.

Described from one female collected in 1908 by J. Rodway.

Type.—In the British Museum of Natural History, London.

LOPHYROIDES MELANOPYGA (Konow).

A single female collected by W. F. H. Rosenberg at Chauchamayo, Peru, agrees perfectly with the original description. The antennae are wanting beyond the seventh joint.

LOPHYROIDES DORSUARIA (Konow).

A single female from Santa Catharine, Brazil, received by the British Museum from the Crowley bequest.

LOPHYROIDES MODESTA, new species.

Apparently allied to *melanoptera* Perty but is smaller and the thorax is entirely black. The dark wings will distinguish it from *cordoviensis* Norton and the darker legs from *pica* Westwood and *flavipes* Konow.

Male.—Length, 6 mm.; length of anterior wing, 6 mm.; length of antenna, 2.5 mm. Labrum shorter than the clypeus, partly hidden by long whitish hair; clypeus rather short, flat, truncate apically, the surface with separate setigerous punctures; supraclypeal area very gently convex; distance between the eyes at the clypeus distinctly greater than the length of an eye; middle fovea obsolete; a narrow furrow below anterior ocellus; antennal furrows complete; postocellar furrow present, straight; postocellar area strongly convex, twice as long as wide, parted medianly; postocellar line distinctly longer than either the ocellocular or ocelloccipital line; antennae 16-jointed, the third joint nearly as long as four plus five, with only a single apical

projection; head and thorax polished and with short gray hair; stigma widest near base; third cubital on radius a little more than half and on cubitus half the length of second; second recurrent interstitial with second intercubitus; hypopygidium broadly truncate with rounded lateral angles. Black; anterior femora and tibiae and intermediate tibiae beneath piceous; wings uniformly dark brown; venation black.

Type locality.—Balzapamba, Ecuador.

Described from a single male collected by R. Haensch.

Type.—In the Deutschen Entomologischen Museums, Berlin.

LOPHYROIDES FULVA (Moscary).

Five males from two different but indecipherable localities in Peru are assigned to this species. They differ from the brief description given by Moscary in having at least a part of the thorax piceous, but as there is considerable variation in the specimens before me it is not considered advisable to treat these as a different species. In one specimen the clypeus as well as the labrum is yellow, in the others the clypeus is mostly black.

Genus HETEROPERREYIA Schrottky.

I do not know the genotype of this genus and have placed the following species in it largely because of the venation. The original description of the genus makes no mention of the palpi, so I have taken this character from the species here described.

HETEROPERREYIA COSTATA, new species.

In color and general appearance is, judging from the descriptions, more closely allied to *Brachytoma melanopyga* Knoow, but may be distinguished from that species by the yellowish wings, entirely black head, pale tarsi, etc. It is not unlikely that this will prove to be the female of *Brachytoma nigriceps* Westwood, but it differs from the description of that species in the entirely black antennae, black labrum, and uniformly pale thorax.

Female.—Length, 10.5 mm.; length of anterior wing, 10.5 mm. Labrum short rounded apically; clypeus flat, with sparse setigerous punctures, anterior margin broadly, shallowly arcuately emarginate; supralabial area strongly raised almost tuberculiform; frontal crest very prominent, slightly broken medianly; middle fovea very large, deep, elliptical; lateral ocelli on low tubercles and directed laterally; postocellar line distinctly shorter than ocellocular line and subequal with the ocellocipital line; antennal furrows complete; postocellar furrow curved; malar space distinct; antenna longer than the head and thorax, 18-jointed, flagellar joints narrowed at base beneath, the first one-fourth longer than second, the following diminishing in length to eight where they become subequal in length; thorax and

abdomen shining; stigma broadest at basal third; third intercubitus opposite end of stigma; third cubital longer than first and second on the radius and distinctly longer than the second on cubitus, receiving second recurrent at basal sixth. Rufo-testaceous; head, apical five tergites and apical sternite black; maxillary palpi testaceous; color of thorax rufo-testaceous of abdomen more yellowish; legs color of thorax; wings yellowish hyaline, dusky beyond end of stigma; venation brown darker apically; costa and stigma yellowish; head and thorax with short blackish hair.

In the paratype the antennae are 17-jointed, the thorax and abdomen are the same color and the black at the apex of the abdomen is indented medianly with yellow; the third cubital is somewhat shorter.

Type locality.—Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Described from one female type collected November 20, 1912, by G. E. Bryant, and one female paratype labeled "Brazil, Coll. Konow."²

Type.—In the British Museum of Natural History, London.

Paratype.—In the Deutschen Entomologischen Museums, Berlin.

Genus PERREYIA Brullé.

It is possible that I am wrong in using this genus as restricted by Cameron, but this can only be decided by a study of genotypes. The species placed in this genus can be divided into smaller groups by characters on the antenna. One of these groups (the one to which *compta* Norton belongs) has a close resemblance to *Decameria* and it may be found advisable to place it nearer to it.

PERREYIA COMPTA Norton.

A single male collected by Frederick Knab at Cordoba, Mexico, June 14, is in the United States National Museum.

PERREYIA UNICOLOR, new species.

Should easily be distinguished by small size, and entirely pale head.

Male.—Length, 5.5 mm.; length of anterior wing, 5.5 mm.; length of antenna, 3.5 mm. Slender, apex of abdomen narrowed; head rather small, strongly receding behind eyes; labrum as long as clypeus, emarginate apically; clypeus, short, flat, truncate apically; supra-clypeal area very gently convex; distance between the eyes at the clypeus distinctly greater than the length of an eye; a distinct depression below anterior ocellus so frons look to have two low rounded protruberances; antennal furrows complete, though poorly defined behind ocelli; postocellar furrow obsolete; postocellar line distinctly

² Since the above was written I have seen a single female (metatype) from Sao Paulo, Brazil, collected August, 1905. This was sent by H. Luederwaldt, of Museu Paulista, and the specimen returned to that museum. This specimen has 18-jointed antenna and the third cubital cell is short as in the paratype.

shorter than the ocellocular line, subequal with the ocelloccipital line; lateral ocelli tangent to the supraorbital line; antenna a little longer than the head and thorax, 15-jointed, third joint distinctly longer than fourth but not as long as four plus five, intermediate joints somewhat longer than wide, conical in outline; head and thorax polished, without hair; third cubital longer on both radius and cubitus than the second; second recurrent received in third cubital near base; hypopygidium narrow, obtusely rounded apically. Rufous; antennae brownish; obscure brownish spots on pronotum and mesoscutum; legs yellowish; wings uniformly pale brownish; venation pale brown, costa and stigma darker.

In paratype the second recurrent is interstitial with second intercubitus.

Type locality.—Mapir, Bolivia.

Described from two males.

Type.—In the Deutschen Entomologischen Museums, Berlin.

Paratype.—Cat. No. 22590, U.S.N.M.